Artificial Method for the Generation of Inverse-Mass Neutrinos

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## Introduction

In support of artificial time-viewing functionality, an artificial means of generating inverse-mass neutrinos is needed.

## Abstract

I propose that skyrmion lattices be used in order to create thin, two-dimensional planes of focused magnetism which may be used in order to create inverse-mass neutrinos which may be used to probe the future configuration of matter.

The ideal calibration of such a mechanism would feature two lattices positioned one at a slightly higher elevation than the other and forward and to the right of the other. Light could be projected so as to pass immediately above one lattice but immediately to the side of the other. By passing over a series of rotating magnetic fields, photons would be amplified in their spin and would be primed for mass inversion. With spin amplified, the mass of the photons would be reduced without reaching a negative value. Regardless of the degree of the negativity of the value, the obtention of a negative mass value results in the successful emission of an inverse mass neutrino useful for probing. This first step may make it more likely that the overall balance of neutrinos within the photons are inverted. A preponderance of the neutrinos need to be inverted in mass in order for the overall value to turn negative.

## Conclusion

This configuration allows for the generation of inverse-mass neutrinos emanating from a spatially precise location, a functionality which may prove useful for obtaining information regarding the state of something very small such as a protein or the position of a small piece of metal at a forward point in time. In this way, useful information can be obtained concerning the configuration of complex systems, meaning that large volumes of information may be imported.

In a later publication, a method for generating larger volumes of these particles is discussed, although it is not useful for obtaining information concerning the very small.